

ACK.

WTC
29/9/64.

OF THE

R. JACKSON & SON, PRINTERS, OSWESTRY.

TEL. 3055

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee	2
Staff responsible for Public Health Services	3
PART 1 Medical Officer's Report	3
Vital Statistics	4
Births and Deaths	4
Causes of Deaths	6
Comparative Statistics	8
PART 2 Public Health Inspector's Report	9
Water Supplies	11
Drainage and Sewerage	13
Public Cleansing	14
Rodent Control	14
Sanitary Inspection of the area	15
Shops and Offices	15
Caravan Sites	15
Housing	16
Factories	17
Food and Drugs	18
Meat Inspection	19
Infectious Diseases	19

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE 1966-67

Chairman: R. N. JONES
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Members</i>
Carreghofa	R. W. Lewis
Guilsfield (Without)	J. T. Jones, J.P., Ll. S. Jones, J. T. Thomas
Garthbeibio	R. Lewis
Hirnant	D. E. Roberts
Llandrinio	J. S. Evans
Llandysilio	E. R. Swain
Llanerfyl	E. H. Mills
Llanfair Caereinion	D. J. Jones, R. P. Jones, I. R. Roberts
Llanfechain	J. H. Pritchard
Llanfihangel	J. F. Jones
Llangadfan	T. Jones
Llangyniew	T. P. Hughes
Llangynog	T. Jones
Llanrhaeadr (Mont.)	Miss H. Jones
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	G. Owen
Llansantffraid (Pool)	T. M. Edwards, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
Llanwddyn	T. O. Rickett
Meifod	R. N. Jones, Miss P. Z. Cartwright
Pennant	G. J. Owen, J.P.

Clerk: Glyn Jones

STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

E. M. GREVILLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Office:

Welshpool Borough Council Offices, 42, Broad Street, Welshpool
Tel. Welshpool 3142

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

LL. O. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)

Office:

Rural District Council Offices, Llanfyllin
Tel. Llanfyllin 381

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. H. WESTWELL, M.A.P.H.I., D.M.A., A.R.S.H.
(Smoke, Meat and Other Foods)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

T. ROBERTS, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Cert.R.S.H.
(Meat and Other Foods)

To the Chairman and Members of the

Llanfyllin Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour to present my Annual Report for 1966. My thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

My report is drawn up according to the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health; the reason for its delay I propose to discuss with you when the report comes before you.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

Elinor M. Grenville,

July 1969

Medical Officer of Health

PART 1

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District—163,477 acres.

Registrar General's mid-year estimate of resident population—8,950.

Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books, 1st April, 1966—3,224.

Rateable value at 31st March, 1966—£156,284.

Sum of Penny Rate—£591 2s. 0d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated mid-	1966—8,950
„ „	1965—8,990
„ „	1964—9,070
„ „	1963—9,070
„ „	1962—9,150
„ „	1961—9,210
„ „	1960—9,680
„ „	1959—9,700

These figures show a fall of 40 in the population since 1965. The 1966 live births stood at the figure of 114; but as the number of deaths was 107, there was a *natural* increase in the population of 7.

Births and Deaths

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	59	50	109
Illegitimate	3	2	5
Total	62	52	114

Crude Birth Rate—12.74 per 1,000 population.

Corrected Birth Rate—15.16 per 1,000 population (after applying the Area Comparability Factor of 1.19).

Illegitimacy Rate—5.2 per cent of all births.

Stillbirths: Total—2.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	—	1	1

Causes of Stillbirths:

a Paemadierity.

b Multiple Foetal abnormalities.

Stillbirth Rate: 1.2 per cent of all live births.

Total Live and Stillbirths: —116.

Total Infant Deaths .Deaths under 1 year)—3.

Causes of death were:

a Bronchitis (1).

b Congenital Malformations (2).

Total Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 year)—26.3
per 1,000 live births (Monts. Rural District Rate — 17.8).

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths of infants between 1—4 weeks per
1,000 total live births)—NIL.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths—deaths under 1 week per 1,000
total births—17.2.

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)—NIL.

Deaths:

All causes:

Males	54
Females	53
		<hr/>
Total	107
		<hr/>

Crude death rate—11.96 per 1,000 population.

Corrected death rate—11.24 per 1,000 population (after applying the
Area Comparability Factor of 0.94)

Causes of Death at different periods of Life during 1966 in the Rural District of Llanfyllin

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS					
				5—15	15—25	45—55	55—65	65—75	75 and over
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	8	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	8	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	9	—	—	—	—	1	6	2
Coronary Disease, Angina	F	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	11	—	—	—	—	2	7	2
Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other Heart Disease	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Heart Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Other Circulatory Disease	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other Circulatory Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Bronchitis	M	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Table continued</i>										
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
***Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total All Causes	M	54	2	1	1	1	2	6	19	23
	F	53	1	—	—	—	2	4	11	35
Grand Totals	M & F	107	3	1	1	1	4	10	30	58

*These diseases were: 1. Cancer of: ovary, bile duct, prostate, larynx, bladder, generalized cancer, oesophagus, pancreas.
 2. Astrocytoma (of brain).
 3. Myelomatosis.
 4. Carcinomatosis with aplostic anaemia.

**Hanging.

LLANFLLIN RURAL DISTRICT
 Chief Causes of Death, 1965 and 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH	1966		1965	
	No. of deaths	% of total deaths	No. of deaths	% of total deaths
HEART DISEASE (All Types)	33	31	38	30.4
(Conorary Heart Disease)	(16)	(15.0)	(19)	(15.1)
MALIGNANCY	23	21.0	14	11.2
(Cancer of Lung)	(2)	(1.9)	(5)	(4)
VASCULAR LESIONS (of Central Nervous System)	21	19.6	24	11.2

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1965 and 1966

	Llanfyllin R.D.		Montgomery County	England and Wales
	1966	1965	1966	1966
Birth rate (corrected)	15.16	19.83	16.03	17.7
Illegitimacy rate	5.2%	7.3%	7.3%	—
		of all births		
Death rate .corrected)	11.24	13.7	11.50	11.7
Still birth rate	1.2%	0.67%	1.74%	1.54%
		of all live births		
Infant Mortality rate	26.3	6.67	16.1	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality rate	Nil	6.67	6.5	12.9
Peri-natal Mortality rate	17.2	28.0	23.8	26.3
Maternal Mortality rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Vital Statistics of the Five Sanitary Authorities in North

Montgomeryshire (1966)

Sanitary District	Popul- ation	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Popul- ation	Still- birth Rate (% of live births)	Illegi- timate Birth Rate (% of total births)	Total Infant Mort- ality Rate per 1,000 live births	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Ruber- culosis death rate per million popul- tion
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,230	13.53	Nil	Nil	13.53	18.7	Nil
Montgomery M.D.	1,000	15.0	Nil	6.67	Nil	19.0	Nil
Welshpool M.B.	6,540	17.8	2.56	2.5	8.5	13.3	Nil
Llanfyllin R.D.	8,950	12.71	1.8	4.3	26.31	11.90	Nil
Forden R.D.	5,160	16.2	1.2	7.1 %	Nil	13.56	192*

*This was caused by one such death.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of my department.

During the year under review much time was devoted to advising owners, builders and architects on works to improve food premises. I am glad to report that 141 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were remedied during the year.

The Council will be aware that for very many years I have been concerned about the inadequate supervision of petroleum installations in the district. During 1966 I felt that this work had to be given high priority. Staff difficulties prevented as much progress being made with this urgent and essential work as I would have liked, but at least a start has been made. During the year the Council's form of Licence to keep Petroleum Spirit and the licence conditions were very carefully revised in order to conform with the current recommendations of the Home Office and after consultations with other Authorities. All licensees were circulated and given the opportunity to comment on the conditions which would apply to all licences issued after 1st January 1967. It is a matter of concern to me that staffing difficulties prevented all petroleum installations being inspected during 1966.

Additional clerical assistance during the latter part of the year made it possible for a start to be made upon the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. All known occupiers of premises to which the Act applied were contacted, at the end of the year 35 premises were registered but it is known that this is by no means the total number of premises subject to registration. Provided no further staffing difficulties arise, I expect that much progress under this Act will be made during 1967.

The Welsh Board of Health issued a Circular in September drawing attention inter alia to the need for frequent and regular visits to be made to poultry processing establishments and for a system of inspection of poultry to be devised and put into practice. That this is necessary, is undeniable, but with all the new legislation that is becoming the lot of the public health inspector, it is difficult to foresee a time when the inspectorate in this district will be able to make other than general routine visits to poultry processing establishments.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) 1966 Regulations came into operation on 30th September 1966 giving the power to local authorities to control the hours of slaughter at slaughterhouses. It was not considered necessary to take any action under this legislation.

Two new refuse tips were acquired during the year, at Llangynog and Carreghofa but the position at Llanfair Caereinion is serious. I do not expect this tip to last the whole of 1967 and further tipping space must be found. The decision to agree to the purchase of a rear loader compression type collection vehicle is welcomed, and should make possible extensions to the existing routes in 1967.

The increase in the number of intensive poultry rearing houses in the district has increased the number of complaints of nuisances arising from manure being spread onto fields near to dwelling houses. In anticipation of the further increase of this type of farming the Council made Byelaws under Section 81 of the Public Health Act of 1936, for preventing the occurrence of nuisances from filth or such matter. These byelaws, confirmed by the Secretary of State, came into operation on 1st September 1966 and simplified the procedure of dealing with complaints compared with the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act 1936, which often prove ineffective when dealing with this type of nuisance.

One occupier of a proposed new holiday caravan site appealed against the condition requiring him to provide sink waste gulleys near to each caravan standing. This appeal was allowed by the Magistrates who substituted a condition put forward by the licensee. This condition had the effect of requiring no provision at all for the disposal of waste water from caravans. This appears to me totally unsatisfactory and incomprehensible. However the Council have continued to ask for this particular requirement, and existing site operators, when extending, have continued to cooperate with the Council to maintain a high standard of hygiene on caravan sites in the district. Such holiday sites are in operation for eight months of the year and I cannot accept that because people are on holiday, their environmental hygiene should be of a lower standard than when they are in their own homes.

It was pleasing to see that the difficulties in acquiring land for the Llanfechain sewerage scheme were at last overcome and I hope to be able to report in the 1967 report that work has commenced.

My thanks are due to the Council for their support at all times, to the Chief Officers of the Council for their cooperation, and to my staff for their industry and loyalty throughout the year.

Yours obedient servant,

Ll. O. Evans.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies

The Montgomeryshire Water Board became the statutory water authority on the 1st April 1961.

(i) *Quality.*

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

(a) *Public Supplies operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.*

The results of samples of water taken from the various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during the years 1960 to 1966 are given below. All public supplies in this district are now chlorinated.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Works Operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

	Highly Satisfactory	Satis- factory	Suspicious	Unsatis- factory	Total
1960	55	5	2	5	67
1961	55	2	—	5	62
1962	50	2	—	4	56
1963	50	2	1	12	65
1964	73	1	—	10	84
1965	104	—	—	23	127
1966	76	—	—	22	98

The figures listed above include 81 samples taken by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

In addition the Montgomeryshire Water Board submitted 7 samples from various points in the public supplies for chemical analysis. None of these were returned as unsatisfactory. The Council submitted two samples both of which were satisfactory.

(b) *Private Supplies.*

Requests are frequently received for samples of privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. In response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors considered it advisable to do so, a total of 74 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results.

Number of samples found	highly satisfactory	—	23
„ „ „ „	satisfactory	—	5
„ „ „ „	suspicious	—	4
„ „ „ „	unsatisfactory	—	42
		—	74
		—	

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples were taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for grant-aided farm water schemes, the erection of new houses or improvements to existing houses.

(ii) *Quantity.*

The adequacy of the supplies varies substantially between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. In my report for the year 1962 I described the circumstances in the various parts of the district. In 1964, a new water pumping and treatment plant at Llansantffraid came into operation which added substantially to the quantity available for distribution.

During 1966 new lengths of main were charged in the Llandysilio, Llandrinio and Haughton districts. These resulted in a mains water supply being made available to the properties which were found in 1965 to have unsatisfactory supplies.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvent Actions.*

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Statutory Water Authority to have a marked aggressive action on metals.

(iv) *Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains.*

From figures supplied by the Montgomeryshire Water Board, the following table has been compiled showing the number of dwellings which are connected to the public water mains.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
Carreghofa	100
Garthbeibio	1
Guilsfield	89
Hirnant	—
Llandrinio	75
Llandysilio	56
Llanerfyl	39
Llanfair Caereinion	233
Llanfechain	57
Llanfihangel	16
Llangadfan	42
Llangyniew	36
Llangynog	69
Llanrhaeadr	58
Llansantffraid Pool	180
Llansantffraid Deytheur	21
Meifod	106
Pennant	61
	<hr/>
Total	1,239

In addition, the following table shows the number of dwellings connected to main supplies not under the control of the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
Llanwddyn	105
Hirnant	2
Llanrhaeadr	2
Llangynog	4
Llangadfan	1
	<hr/>
	114
	<hr/>

On these figures the estimated proportion of the population living in houses directly connected to a main water supply is 53 per cent.

Drainage and Sewerage

Substantial progress has been made during the last eleven years in providing adequate drainage systems for many of the villages in the district.

Schemes have been completed in Llanrhaeadr, Llansantffraid, Llanfair Caereinion, Penybontfawr, Llangynog, Llanymynech, Meifod and Llanwddyn. The holdup in the Llanfechain sewerage scheme, due to difficulties in land acquisition, has been overcome and I hope to be able to report in my next annual report that this long awaited scheme has commenced.

Outline schemes have been prepared for Bwlchycibau and the Banwy Valley (Llanerfyl, Cann Office, Llangadfan and Foel); and consultants have been asked to investigate the possibilities of a scheme for Llandysilio.

The Council's Housing Site Sewage Disposal Unit in Dolanog has been modified so that, with little further expenditure, most properties in the village could be connected.

The sanitary condition of the villages in the district and the general standard of housing in them is steadily improving, the installation of bathrooms and drainage systems becoming possible for the first time as each sewerage scheme is carried out.

One of the principle sanitary requirements of the district is the replacement of pail closets and privies by water closets, and the annual rate of conversion to water closets of approximately 6 per cent indicates that this problem will be with us for many years. These conversions are encouraged by means of Council grants under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and grants from the Ministry

of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts. At the present time, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the district to be 1157.

During the year 531 visits were made in connection with drainage, sewerage and pollution of rivers and streams. Regular sampling of effluents from each sewage works is undertaken as a check on the functioning of the works.

Public Cleansing

Since September 1959 the Council have carried out collections of house refuse by direct labour but have continued with certain contracts for the collection of night soil in some parishes. The extent of these are decreasing as village sewerage schemes are completed.

At the end of the year all the villages and hamlets in the rural district had the benefit of a weekly removal of refuse, and all properties adjacent to the roads traversed by the collection vehicles between the various villages and hamlets were also provided with this regular service.

During 1966 it was not found possible to extend the existing refuse collection routes in response to requests for such extensions, because the vehicles were running to full capacity. However when the new compression refuse collection vehicle comes into operation in 1967 it should be possible to extend the scope of the service.

New land for tipping was fortunately acquired at Llangynog and Carreghofa, but Llanfair Caereinion refuse tip is at the end of its life and the need to find a new site is urgent.

The cost of the scavenging service during the financial year ended March 1965 was £8,149 compared with £8,054 in the previous year.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Treatments
Farms	126	69
Private Houses	97	39
Other Premises	83	43
Local Authority premises, including refuse tips	41	35

Public Health Visits

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:

Public Health	141
Water Supplies	61
Drainage	224
Complaints	26
Factories	10
Infectious Disease	1
Housing Inspections	77
Rural Housing Survey	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	81
Food and Drugs	58
Meat Inspection	114
Caravan Sites	89
Petroleum Installations	20
Improvement Grants	204
Building Byelaws	450
Flood Relief	67

As a result of these inspections 39 informal notices were served and 13 were complied with.

Shops and Offices

At the end of the year the following registrations had been made:

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of Registrations</i>	<i>No. of Persons Employed</i>
Offices	10	20
Retail Shops	21	32
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	4
Catering establishments open to the public	2	2
Fuel storage depots	—	—

Caravan Sites

During 1966 three licences were issued in respect of new sites for single permanent residential caravans, and at the end of the year there were twenty-three licensed sites for single residential caravans.

Two licences were issued for new sites for the stationing of one or two holiday caravans, making a total of 11 such sites licensed at the end of the year.

Two licences were issued in respect of new larger holiday caravan sites, and one existing holiday site was allowed to extend. There were eleven such holiday sites in the district at the end of 1966, licensed for a total of 533 caravans.

Eighty-nine visits were made to caravan sites during the year, and it was found that the sites are generally well maintained, and where holiday sites are expanding, the operators are cooperating in improving the amenities of their sites.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one open air pool in the district which was constructed during the year under the supervision of the Local Education Authority.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing

No. of Official Representations made to the Council	7
No. of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation	7
No. of premises actually closed	7
No. of premises demolished	—
No. of Houses constructed in the area: (a) Council Houses	17
(b) Private Houses	12
No. of Houses improved by means of Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, during the year	33

The following table shows the number of Improvement Grants awarded annually since 1951 and the total amount of such grants.

Year	No. of Grants Awarded	Amount paid in Grants		
		£	s.	d.
1951	1	393	0	0
1952	4	926	8	0
1953	4	1,179	14	4
1954	7	1,994	1	1
1955	18	5,794	7	0
1956	27	8,726	18	0
1957	19	6,659	4	9
1958	15	4,986	0	0
1959	20	6,576	0	0
1960	22	6,247	15	0
1961	29	7,663	0	0
1962	32	10,791	0	0
1963	29	8,941	0	0
1964	26	6,161	17	4
1965	41	9,091	8	9
1966	39	11,385	0	0
Total	333	97,516	14	3

Factories Act 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupier Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	10	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	24	13	4	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	4	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act 1965

1. There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:

Bakehouses	2
Butcher's Shops	9
Fried Fish & Chip Shops	0
General Provision Stores	50
Greengrocer's Shops	1
Cafes	5
Licensed Premises	28
Cheese Manufactory	1
Confectioner's Shops	3

2. Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:

For the sale of ice cream	56
For the manufacture of sausages	2

3. Fifty-two inspections were made of food premises during the year. These included the comprehensive inspection of premises following which informal notices were served requiring attention to 111 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Of these 54 premises, 5 contravened Section 16 relating to the provision of a wash hand basin and four contravened Section 19 relating to the provision of an adequate number of sinks.

During the year 141 contraventions of the Regulations were remedied.

4. Educational activity in relation to food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

Meat Inspection

One hundred per cent inspection was carried out and the carcasses of all animals inspected stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is dyed green, and removed from the slaughterhouse by manufacturers of animal by-products.

The following table gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	77	—	—	387	92
Number inspected	77	—	—	387	92
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	33	5
Per cent of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.5	—	—	8.5	5.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Total Weight of Meat Condemned—201 lbs.					

Poultry Inspection

At the beginning of 1966 there were five establishments where poultry was processed in the district. Six visits were made to these establishments and as a result of action taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, two premises were closed. The occupiers of the remaining premises undertook to carry out the works required by the Regulations. These four establishments each process an average of 500 birds per week, mainly broilers.

The trade has its own system of scrutiny and rejection of birds which are obviously unfit but it is not known what weight of poultry has been rejected in this way. This department has not been called upon to condemn any poultry as unfit for human consumption.

It has not been found possible in 1966 to introduce a scheme of regular inspection of poultry processed in the district.

Infectious Disease Control

A total of 8 cases of infectious disease were reported.

Two cases of scarlet fever was notified during the year. The disease is spread by direct contact with a case, contaminated objects and droplet spread (whereby the organism is inhaled). Explosive

outbreaks may occur if milk or food is contaminated. Mild cases may be "missed" and remain untreated; nephritis and rheumatic fever may then ensue.

One case of measles, dysentery and erysipelas was also reported

Tuberculosis

Three cases were reported but there were no deaths from this cause.

Thirteen cases occurred in the County and there were 2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary deaths from this cause.

Food Poisoning

One case of dysentery was reported in the Llanfyllin Rural District. This was a child of 19 months. He was subsequently confirmed as a negative case.

Mass Radiography Service

The unit again visited Montgomeryshire at their bases in Welshpool and Newtown.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Tuberculosis—17 pupils were successfully vaccinated at Llanfyllin High School.

Smallpox—In North Montgomeryshire smallpox vaccination is obtained through the services of the general practitioners.

Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus—The County Infant Welfare Clinics immunise infants between 3 and 4 months of age and a combined "Triple Antigen" is used. A booster dose is given to the child on entry to school. School Medical Officers also visit the schools to immunise. Since 1965 3,599 school children (who had not previously been immunised) were immunised against tetanus. In an agricultural area, the risk of acquiring tetanus is an ever present danger since more than 50,000 people still die every year from this disease. The reservoir of infection is the intestinal canal of animals, especially horses, and man. The immediate source of the infection is contamination of minor cuts and wounds by soil, dust and animal and human faeces, containing the tetanus bacillus. In non-vaccinated populations, children under 15 years of age are the chief victims. In many European countries tetanus causes more deaths than diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever and rabies combined.

Poliomyelitis—Vaccination is obtainable at the County Welfare Clinics and is available to infants, persons under 40 years of age and members of the public at special risk.

Measles—Although the County Welfare Clinics do not offer immunisation one or two general practitioners in the area now immunise children against the disease.

